

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DARLY, Per Month BALLY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. Pestage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Manhattan, New York,

P-ris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand.

If our triands who tonor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Mayor's Title

The Court of Appeals in deciding against the contention of Mayor McCLEL-LAN that Attorney-General MAYER's denial of the petition of WILLIAM R. HEARST to have quo warranto proceedings instituted against the Mayor was res adjudicata and a bar to any action by Attorney-General MAYER's successor did not think it worth while to render a written opinion. Justice LEVENTRITT in New York county and the Appellate Division had previously decided in favor of Mr. HEARST's petition filed on January 1 of this year for a rehearing on the quo warrante proceedings, and the Court of Appeals merely ordered its concurrence to be entered on the records. Obviously this is an instance of the law which is common sense. To decline to allow the case to be reopened because an Attorney-General had refused to institute the writ and try the title to an office claimed by The conclusion of such agreements as a petitioner would be to recognize that officer as a court of record as well as the public prosecutor of the State.

Mr. HEARST has now won at every point in this protracted litigation to oust Mayor McClellan from the office to which he was elected on the face of the returns as proclaimed; and if the recount bill, which would provide a shorter cut to the confirmation or invalidating of his title, does not become a law it will be the duty of Attorney-General Jackson to begin proceedings at once and put Mr. McCLELLAN to the proof that he has a right to the office.

As Governor HUGHES has urged the passage of the secount bill because it was demanded by public sentiment and the Mayor has played his last card in the quo warranto game and lost, and as. Albany by juggling with the situation, know the truth about the Mayoralty election of 1905. Que warranto proceedings would be cumbrous and long sents some interesting results. drawn out, and perhaps fraught with political reasons, but the people are weary of the controversy and would have it settled quickly and definitely

Japan and the United States.

According to a telegram from Paris which has not been contradicted, the Japanese Minister to France has declared that his country would willingly enter into an agreement with the United States similar to the impending compact with France, whereby each of the parties agrees to recognize and respect the other's possessions in the Far East. That is to say, Japan would practically covenant not to dispute our title to the Philippines and Guam, while we on our part would give a similar pledge with regard to the Japanese claim of ownership of Formosa and the Loo-Chou archipelago, to the occupation as lessee of the Liao-tung peninsula, and to ascendency in Corea. As by such an agreement each of the signatories would merely bind itself to refrain from attacking the other's territory and would not promise to defend it from an attack by an outside Power, it would not involve a renouncement of our traditional policy, which commits us to avoid entangling alliances.

We have no doubt that our London correspondent is right in averring that British statesmen earnestly desire to see such an agreement definitely embodied in a treaty. It is no secret that the Bannerman Government has been deeply interested in the question mooted in our columns some months ago. whether in the event of a war between the United States and Japan the United Kingdom would be bound to side with the latter Power by the Anglo-Japanese treaty concluded on August 12, 1905. It is true that in the version of the treaty then current-the official text had not as yet been published-seven important words had been omitted. The words to which we refer are italicized by us in the official text, since published, of the second article "If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights, or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

If now we turn to the preamble we find that the phrase "special interests" is mentioned, but not defined, in the third clause, to wit: "the maintenance of the territorial rights of the high contracting parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defence of their special interests in the said region. That the Philippines are included in the "regions of Easters Asia" is obvious. They are as much included as is the island of Formosa or the Loo-Chou chain of islands, or, for that matter, the Japanese archipelago itself. Now let us suppose that the civil authorities in the Philippines should sanction discrimination against the Japanese, either of the kind practised in San Francisco or in respect of customs regulations or with

ing in the text of the Anglo-Japanese for assuming that the rest of the country treaty to prevent Japan from asserting that her special interests in the regions of Eastern Asia had been injured, seeing that the document leaves each of the parties at liberty to define what "special interests" means. The Mikado can have no interest more "special" than he has in exacting equal treatment for his subjects throughout the regions of Eastern Asia. It is plain, then, that so so if Japan wanted to take the Philippines she could easily find a pretext, without violating the second article and preamble of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It is equally manifest that, a war once begun in defence of what Japan might choose to call her "special interests," Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Great Britain would be constrained by

treaty to cooperate with her ally. Under the cirumstances, what measure may be taken to avert the possible deplorable consequences of what we must believe to have been inadvertence on the part of the Balfour Government. which negotiated the Anglo-Japanese alliance? Clearly, all that is needed is an agreement between the United States and Japan by which the parties reciprocally pledge themselves not to assail the other's possessions in the regions of Eastern Asia or to dispute the title thereto under any circumstances. If such an agreement were made, the last chance of collision between the sections of the English speaking race would have vanished so far as their respective territories in the Far East are concerned. While, however, Great Britain is profoundly interested in averting friction between the United States and Japan, she has apparently no desire to witness the establishment of similar concord between Japan and Germany. The last named Power is vulnerable, of course, as being the owner of a lease of Kiao-Chou Bay, of the Caroline archipelago and of about a third of New Guinea. we have described between Japan and all the other great Powers except Germany would evidently leave the last named Power isolated and exposed to

attack by the Japanese. It would be superfluous to point out that in spite of the bravado in which some German newspapers have indulged the resultant situation would be a grave one for Germany, because in the event of a war with Japan she could not invade Japanese territory or impair Japanese "special interests" without arraying the British fleet against her.

The Latest Triumph for Woman in Europe.

Although the woman suffragists have thus far been rebuffed by the Liberal besides, there is nothing to be gained at party in Great Britain, as we formerly noted, they have attained their aim in it may be supposed that we shall soon the Grand Duchy of Finland, and their first exercise of the Parliamentary franchise, which has since taken place, pre

It is well known that soon after the appeals to the courts which would drag issuance of the reform manifesto of on until Mr. McClellan's term ended. October 30, 1905, Nicholas II. reversed The delay might suit Mr. HEARST for his policy toward Finland and gave article of diet, and may be habitually back to it the autonomy which had been guaranteed by ALEXANDER I. The first use made by the Finns of their semiindependence was to adopt an amendment to their constitution by which the full suffrage was conceded to women. Not only were women made electors but they were also qualified to enter the popular branch of the Finnish Parliament. They | deed, denied by the association, but it is availed themselves of the privilege at the recent election by returning about a score of members of their own sex. For the first time, then, in history women will sit in a national legislature. It will be remembered that no woman has ever become a member of our House of Representatives, although women possess the full franchise in four States, namely,

> Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah. We often hear it asserted by opponents of woman suffrage that the majority of women do not want the franchise and would not use it if they had it. The assertion is not borne out by the experience of the four States that we have named, and lower than at most other hospitals. As tion is not borne out by the experience of it has been refuted emphatically in Finland, where a much larger proportion of registered women than of registered men went to the ballot box. Had they chosen, the female voters could have returned a majority of their own sex to the popular chamber, but in most districts they seem to have preferred to vote for men.

The Parliamentary career of the women lively interest, especially if any of them should begome Ministers. From one house of the Finnish Parliament women are still debarred, namely, the Senate, the members of which are not elected but appointed by the Czar. This last surviving discrimination will doubtless be effaced should any of the feminine legislators win great distinction. NICHO-LAS II. is known to have a profound respect for the political abilities of his mother, the Empress Dowager, who was Princess Dagman of Denmark, sister of Queen ALEXANDRA.

In New Orleans, This Time.

Warned by the miserably belated condition of things at the Jamestown Tercentennial, New Orleans now proposes to begin on an exposition which the projectors hope to have ready in time to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, say eight years hence. We have no doubt that such an enterprise might be set upon its feet by 1915 if those who have it in charge should go to work without further loss of time. The question, however, is whether they will go to work and whether they have anything to

work with. On this point we gather from the New Orleans newspapers that there is some room for doubt. Of course the "provisional committee" is animated by a more than earthly zeal and concord, That the members will exhibit the utmost energy and enthusiasm is a foregone conclusion. It is entirely safe to predict, therefore, that the "twenty-five representative citizens" will, at least by Thanksgiving Day, issue the most harmonious of all imaginable proclamations, proving to their own satisfaction that New Orleans is the heaven chosen theatre for a Panama Canal celebration, and givreference to immigration; there is nothe ing a long list of unanswerable reasons thing else, by the Wisdom at Washington.

will share their view. If a succession of banquets and affectionate confabulations and a constant interchange of distinguished assurances cut any figure in the preliminary stages of a really brilliant and harmonious pronunciamento we may prepare ourselves for something really excellent in that line not later than next Christmas.

One is moved to envy the "twenty-five representative citizens" throughout the next few months, which, as they are not empowered to "make definite plans or enter into contracts," will necessarily be devoted to a contemplation of the general prospect and a parade of pleasant and engaging sentiment. The pompano and Spanish mackerel are beginning to run off Pass Christian and among the Chandeleurs; the papabotte is almost ripe for the gridiron and the casserole; poulet de grain, sauté aux cèpes, bordelaise, will soon be within reach of any self-respecting committee devoted to local progress, and participation in these labors will not be an experience of unqualified asperity. But we apprehend for the permanent working organization which is to take up the enterprise where the provisional twenty-five abandon it an instalment of much less halovon activity. Looking over the field of possible resource, the estimable New Orleans Picayune discerns this opulent hope in the middle distance:

" Of course the national Government cannot but be enormously interested in a celebration which will be intended to commemorate a grand national achievement, and doubtless Federal aid will be extended on the same terms that have been ac United States. Of course the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans will take position in the forefront, but all the States of the vast valley which makes up the great heart of the continent will be largely interested, because New Orleans will be their gateway to the mouth of the canal. Foreign nations will all use the canal, which will immensely shorten their voyages to distant lands, and there is no national and international event possible that can so largely concern and benefit them.

Maybe the national Government will of course" be enormously interested and extend aid with an almost lavish hand. With Jamestown, to say nothing of a long line of predecessors, fresh in mind, maybe not. If our New Orleans friends are depending on the national Government, the Mississippi valley and the foreign nations supposed to look for future prosperity to the Panama Canal to finance their enterprise, it is conceivable that they haven't given themselves time enough. Eight years count little in the case of expositions based on air.

Is Alcohol a Food or a Poison?

For many weeks the London Lancet has opened its columns to a heated discussion of the old question whether the consumption of alcohol in small quandiscussion began with the publication in its issue of March 30 of a manifesto signed by sixteen eminent physicians to the effect that alcohol is not only indispensable as a medicine but is also a useful taken by some people in small quantities with advantage.

Upon the British Medical Temperance Association this averment had the effect of a red flag upon a bull and caused it to lose no time in putting forth a vehement contradiction. That alcohol is sometimes valuable as a medicine is not, inmaintained that other drugs which have ous elevations are in figures, and you may not the drawbacks of alcohol may be even more effectual. The fact is pointed out that in large British hospitals the amount of alcohol used has been diminished by from 20 to 70 per cent. during the last twenty or thirty years, and that this diminution has been accompanied by a decreased death rate. Cited as conclusive is the experience of the London Temperance Hospital, in which alcohol has only been given seventy-five times | features that man has imposed upon it. in thirty-three years, and in most of those cases without saving lives, while for the assertion that the moderate use of alcohol by adults is beneficial, the temperance doctors insist that the experience of several life assurance societies and friendly societies has proved that abstainers live longer on the average and have less sickness and a quicker recovery than non-abstainers.

Those who would have the question settled by the weight of medical authority members will of course be watched with are reminded that in 1839 Mr. JULIUS JEFFREYS, himself a physician, obtained the signatures of seventy-eight distinguished members of the medical profession to a declaration that there was no foundation for the current belief that the habitual consumption of alcohol in small quantities is beneficial to health. In 1847 a declaration that the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from intoxicating beverages was drawn up by three eminent medical men and subscribed by nearly 2,000 practitioners in the United Kingdom and British India. Moreover, as lately as 1903 no fewer than 634 doctors, including some of the most respected in Europe and the United States, signed a manifesto wherein it was averred that experiments had proved that even small quantities of alcohol are injurious, and that it is in no sense a food; that it increases liability to disease and shortens life; that abstainers do more work than moderate drinkers; that all the animal functions are best performed without alcohol, and lastly that alcohol injures offspring and leads to the deterioration of the human race, especially when it is taken by mothers. The advocates of the food value of alcohol stand their ground, however, and the end of the controversy is not yet.

> Since Open can't be a boss he is determined to be a hoodoo.

Snow in Rochester, five inches of snow in Syracuse, blinding snow and hail storm in Schenectady, six inches of snow in Lee Centre! The whole spring has been reactionary. Evidently there is a far reaching conspiracy, and a searching investigation of the coal carrying roads is an imperative

duty There can be no just and fair distribution of weather until it is regulated, like every-

CANADA'S NEW MAP.

In 1904 the military men of Carada began to agitate the question of making a better map of the country. They said that no existing map gave just the information that would be especially needed if the Dominion should ever have the misfortune to be invaded by a hostile army. Really first rate maps of Canada, they said, should show all the roads and even the paths and trails, the elevations and depressions of the surface, or, in other words, the land forms, all the drainage, including the brooks that unite to make the rivers or swell their volume, the distribution of all the forests and even the location of the houses, excepting in towns, where they are crowded too

closely together to be shown on a general All such facts are of great importance in planning a campaign, in selecting a line of march, in provisioning an army or in choosing favorable ground on which to give battle. The thought is much more pleasant that such maps have their great usefulness also in the pursuits of peace. The art of making maps has been so perfected that an immense volume and variety of useful information may be expressed on them; and the Canadians thought it over and decided to make one of these fine maps of the settled parts of their country.

So the surveys division of the Department of Militia and Defence was organized and the work of making the surveys on which to base the map began. It was started on a modest scale, and thus far only \$20,000 a year has been expended on the survey. More than 6,500 square miles have now been surveyed in southern Ontario, beginning in the region between Niagara Falls and Detroit, and the work s now to be pushed toward Montreal.

The Canadians decided that at first they would not make the work so expensive as that of our topographic survey. It is enough to say here of their methods of work that while they are thoroughly scientific they are not carried as yet quite to the point of refinement and exactitude which we maintain in our survey. The Canadian surveyors working near our border have had the advantage of being able to tie their survey to our own, and so many points of accuracy are ready made to their hand. They are aiming to attain closely approximate accuracy, so that the resulting maps will excellently serve all practical purposes It is only just to say that the remarkable maps they are now producing prove that they are reaping this result.

The five or six map sheets thus far pro duced are a delight to the eye and a gratification to all who know what good maps The cartography is in the best style and the scale, one mile to an inch, is as large as that used by any government in its gen eral map of the country, excepting in the new map of France, of which ghly a few sheets have yet been produced. Everybody knows that on so large a scale the refined processes of up to date cartography can clearly express a great amount of information; but it will surprise many to learn that in the variety and abundance of facts which the Canadians are recording on these sheets they are abreast of any other nation and in some respects they are leading the way.

By the use of ingenious symbolism, plair and simple, and therefore not tiresome, tities is deleterious or beneficial. The much information never seen before on similar maps is given. All countries on their mile to the inch maps show the position of residences outside of city limits, but the symbol on the Canada map for a dwelling place in black means that it is a wooden house, or in red, that it is stone or brick If your horse casts a shoe as you jog along hese sheets point you to the nearest black smith shop. They not only show the churches, but also whether they are with or without spires. This may seem trivial for a map, but the fact might be important in military planning; and all through the country you see the position of the schools, hotels, saw mills, grist mills, quarries cliffs, cemeteries, lighthouses, telegraph offices and telephone stations. Conspicuze the fo contour lines all points on one line being on the same elevation above the sea, with a difference in elevation of twenty-five feet from one contour to the next. Every clump of timber large enough to be called a grove is in green, and many other facts are presented in order to give what every first rate map on a large scale should sup ply-a good, faithful picture of a part of the earth's surface, with the conspicuous cultural

We may expect that the coming sheets of this map will be even better than those now before us, because the Canadians are now introducing more triangulation in their survey. They will have achieved a work they may well be proud of when they fulfil their purpose of extending this map over the whole of settled Canada

Searchlight Cars for Austrian Army Vienna correspondence Pall Mali Gazette

Searchlight motor cars are the latest addition the field service of the Austrian army. The Vien War Office was almost the first to see the possibili ties of the automobile for military purposes, and has been constantly experimenting with new types of cars for transport and other purposes. Re ently a car was built to carry two persons and equipped with a powerful searchlight capable of illuminating several miles of country. It proved quite a success and more of the cars have been

Transport automobiles of a new and interesting pattern are also being constructed. Each car in fitted with 40 horse-power motors, one in front and one behind, so that the breaking down of one motor would not put the car out of action. They can be run at high speed along level roads and are also extremely good hill climbers. Wagons of a special type are being built for attaching to these motors. with front and rear steerable gear, so that in narrow place, where there might not be ro turn round, the train could be taken out backward.

A Moving Lake.

From the Marine Journ There are several "floating" islands in existence well known to scientists, but the only "wandering lake we ever heard of is Lake Nor, in the Gol Desert, in Asia, which phenomenon was recently counted for by the fact that the Tarim River entering the lake from the west, brings down dur-ing the period of high water late in summer, a great pantity of silt, which has the effect of driving the lake, lying on the level floor of the desert, to-ward the southeast. But the summer wind, drift-ing the surface sand and darkening the heavens h dust, blows generally from the northeast and it too tends to drive the lake before it. The combined effect of the urging by the wind and the river is to force the lake southward

Modest Contributors.

. From the Korean Dally News A man was coming up from Chun-chen province with a sum of money which had been subscribed for the payment of the public debt. He was met robbers, who took the money and started away He called after them that the money was a sub-scription to the fund for the raising of the debt whereupon beer came back and handed him the money and bagged his pardon for their mistake and they gave him ten yen extra as a contribution on their own part. He asked their names to publ lish in the papers, but they said they did not want to obtain notoriety in that way and declined, but said they were glad to pay something toward help

The Greatest Migration in History.

From the National Geographic Magazine. No migration in history is comparable to the reat hardes that have crossed the Atlantic during the last twenty years to enter our tefritory 1905 1.026.499 immigrants were admitted; in 1906 1.100.725, and in the present year the total will ex eed the record of 1906 by many thousands. June 30, 1900, 6,000,000 have been admitted, of whom obably 5,500,000 have settled permanently in the

SUBLIMATED POLITICS.

Secretary Tart and Theodore E. Burton

From the Springfield Republican.
In connection with the sudden improve ment in the Taft prospects, which tends at once to make the Secretary of War a more powerful figure, the story is sent out from Washington that a move will be made against Speaker Cannon and that Mr. Taft's choice for the place is his Ohio leader, Representaive Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland. who have followed Mr. Taft will take little stock in the story in so far as it promises any active effort on his part to put Mr. Burton in the Speaker's chair. It would not be a good omen for his possible career as Presi-dent, nor would it comport with his previous record of good judgment, if he should acively enter into any such movement affect ing the organization of a coordinate branch of the Government. But that he would like to see Mr. Burton made Senator or Speaker is another thing and is hardly to be doubted. In the first place Mr. Burton has for several years been regarded by many close observers in Washington as conspicuously the ablest man in the House: which of itself is reason enough for Mr. Taft's favor. In the second place Mr. Burton, like Mr. Taft, has come out for tariff revision-which is certain to become a burning issue during the next Administration-while Mr. Cann wark of the standpatters and the incarnation narrowness on many public questions Fet it is unfortunately not in the least likely that Mr. Cannon's hold can be shaken. Though has been supposed that he favored Mi Fairbanks, whom Mr. Taft has yet to beat the Speaker has a good eye for weather, and showed it when he diplomatically remarked the other day when pressed as to his choice that he guessed he "could get along with any

President by Proxy?

From the Boston Daily Advertiser The widespread belief that President Roose relt is for Secretary Taft above any other candidate is enough for most Republicans. This view has been the result of judicious work by the Taft men, headed by Charles P. Taft, who is an experienced newspaper man. President Roosevelt has never said that he for Taft above all other candidates. B there is no question that he will support the Ohio man if the latter gets the nomination. He is for Taft, as he is for Root, or for any other honest and able man who will carry out the Roosevelt policies. He has not picked out his Secretary of War above all other candidates, and he will not openly interfere with the work of nominating his successo provided the candidate be satisfactory Therefore he has not issued and will not issue claims of the friends of the Taft boom. And the facts are close enough to the truth to make it certain that Mr. Taft is a Roosevelt man and will be supported in many States largely on account of the fact that he stands so close to

A Tariff Reform Candidate!

From the Washington Herald. William Howard Taft is a wholesome, up-right, all square American. Of cant and poorisy he has as little as can be claimed by any fallible mortal who hazards a high career in American politics. He has youth and imagination and plain, everyday honesty and charity and humer. In equipment he measures up to the required standards. There is no blot upon his record. Personally unspoke bravely for tariff reform at the opening last year's campaign in Maine, when les courageous but more experienced and skiffed politicians merely repeated the ancient for-mula of that most vital and irrepressible issue in our politics. He has thought calmly and wrought wisely on other questions of concern to the electorate.

Roosevelt, Stevens, Hughes & Co. Dissolved From the Rochester Herald.

The appointment of Mr. Stevens to be Super-intendent of Public Works in a reform administration is now seen to have been an ill considered act. Instead of harmonizing with the purpose of Governor Hughes's plans, his methods and notions are about a badly out of place as a fiddle at a revival fight at the primaries and conventions, it appears that he knows no way of advancing Governor Hughes's policies except that of hitting every head that shows itself in oppo-Thus he undertook to have the pat sition. ronage club wielded from Washington to his own advantage and his foes' discomfiture. first, and in hi with ex-Congressman prospered merrily. But so far from strengthevidently weakened him in two directions. temporarily solidified the Wadsworth sympathizers in opposition, not only to Stevens but to the programme of the Governor and what is of far more serious importance it began to discredit the methods and standards which are believed to be expressed in Governor Hughes's official personality

Happily the career of Mr. Stevens as axe bearer of an alliance between the Governor and the President appears to be terminated almost at its beginning. Governor Hughes s content that his scheme of reform shall stand or fall on its own merits, unsided by indecent threats and pressure from Washing ton, or by vindictive warfare waged by his own appointees.

The Third Term

From the Punzeutawney Spirit If it were possible in this country for a President to obtain sufficient political power to have himself reelected indefinitely against the real wishes of the majority of the people it would be the beginning of the end of the republic. Mexico is a republic only in name In reality it is an empire. Perhaps, therefore, President Roosevelt is

right in insisting upon a declination of a sec end nomination, which would in reality be third term. To use his own language we must regard the substance and not the form. No doubt President Roosevelt will go dow in history with greater honor for having re fused a third term. And we believe that if the Republican convention nominates Roose velt and adjourns it will be under the neces sity of reconvening. If Roosevelt did otherrise than decline would not the people think he had been playing for a third term all along A firm and unwavering sentiment against a third term in the Presidential office more potent than a constitutional limitation.

Unappreciated Help From Hercules From the Rochester Union and Advertises There is a disposition to believe that the vernor has not shown a proper appreciation of the President's efforts to back up the figh he is making. Lack of appreciation for help

rendered is always saddening, and it must be especially saddening in this instance, when the President went so far out of his way to do s ood turn for Governor Hughes. When President Roosevelt demanded the resignation of Mr. Sanders and followed that action with a semi-official explanation of it as intended to "strengthen" the position of Governor Hughes in this State, we express

take, and he has evidently learned, and very Hughes clearly saw the mistake, and he, o his friends for him, denied that he had aught to do with the matter. That denial, more than aught else, appears to have displease President Roosevelt. The incident has re sulted in a tangle in the relations between Mr. Stevens and the President that may not be easily unravelled. More Material for Mr. W. S. Gifbert.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To see out Mikade and his good people ridiculed is more than the Japanese residents of this city can bear. would ask all of my fellow countrymen to take up their arms and prevent the play "The Mikado" to be given in this city by a local opera company This play was severely condemned in England by the authorities, but was not suppressed, which it should have been. Fellow countrymen, wh should we not take steps to have it stopped befor-being presented in this city, and save the good name of our ruler and all under him!

J. WATANABE, Japanese Student.

A CHECK TO "MY POLICY."

New York Points the Way to Sufficient Supervision of Public Corporations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Three days before President McKinley uttered at Buffalo his last speech, and twelve days before he died, Vice-President Roosevelt delivered

his now well known speech as Minneapolis McKinley's oration was optimistic and full of hope: Roosevelt's was pessimistic and filled with warnings.

Not many months before McKinley had said n Richmond, Va. The people are doing business on business prin-ciples, and should be let alone—encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade

of the country and find new and profitable markets McKinley intimated in his speech at Buffalo that a beginning should be made in taking down the tariff bars. His triumphant victory in 1896 over Bryanism, Populism and the silver propaganda was followed by the Dingley law and the gold standard legislation, and years

of industry and plenty succeeded the lean уеагь. In the year of McKinley's victory 70 per cent. of investments on our railways paid neither interest nor dividends. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé shares sold for as little as 14; Baltimore and Ohio fell to 10, Chicago. Burlington and Quincy to 53, Chicago, Minne-apolis and St. Paul to 60, Erie to 11, Illinois Central to 82. Missouri Pacific to 15, New York Central to 88; Union Pacific shares were quoted at bottom prices and Wabash was as OW 88 414.

During the McKinley Administrations there was a colossal revival of industry. New corporations sprang rapidly into being on every hand. National banks increased. The growth of individual property was enormous. Everyhing paid handsome dividends. Fat years followed the lean ones.

Amid such general prosperity Vice-President Roosevelt exclaimed at Minneapolis on

The vast individual and corporate fortunes, the vast combinations of capital which have marked the development of our industrial system, create new conditions and necessitate a change from the old attitude of State and nation toward property.

It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world o crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politi-of crimes of violence.

Yet more and more it is evident that the State. and if necessary the nation, has got to possess right of supervision and control as regards the reat corporations which are its creatures; particuarly as regards the great business combination which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency

The large corporations commonly called trusts, though organized in one State, always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in impossible to get adequate regulation through State

In his first annual message to Congress three months later, the ideas of the Minne apolis speech were reproduced and elaborated. In subsequent annual messages, and espe cially in that of 1906, any hope that any State even the State of New York, whose office of Governor Mr. Roosevelt had recently left would adequately supervise its own corpora

tions was treated as preposterous. The Hepburn railway law and the Sherman anti-trust law were on the statute book Under Harrison and Cleveland suits had been begun testing their scope. The Supreme Court in due time handed down opinions to the effect that the laws did not touch producing or selling or transporting inside of a State, but covered only selling or transporting carried on across State boundaries. Thereupon efforts began at Washington to enable Congress to get over or around the Supreme Court decisions and lay its hand on State corporations. That seems to outsiders to be aim of "my policy.

Meanwhile, a lawyer is elected Governor of New York, who decides it to be the right and duty of the State, under powers it has never abandoned, and not the right or duty Congress, to supervise the public corporations of New York, and to do it without "a change from the old attitude of the State toward property." That is the Hughes PARTY RULE.

ALBANY, May 11.

Christian Science and Plymouth Church. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem that Dr. Hillis's chief objection to Christian Science is that it magnifies God into a greater per Abbott's sermons to little purpose if the God of Lyman Abbott and the God of Christian Science is not one and the same-infinite mind and its in finite manifestation. Would Dr. Hillis admit that the God of his church was less than this? Was the personal God of Beecher and of Lyman Abbott an icon As for the Christianity represented by the re-

marks of General King. I fancy that if conditio were reversed and for any reason a Christian Science church should desire to cancel a lease of one of its beautiful auditoriums for a lecture on Presbyterian ism or Lutheranism it would be accomplished with out calling Calvin a murderer or Martin Luther lunatic. Is it not possible that Plymouth Church might have learned something about God, and even about Christianity, from a lecture on Christian

NEW YORK, May 11.

A Problem for the Wise. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wonder is

any of your wise readers can answer this:

When a man is practically certain that he is capable of leading a decent life when among decent people, and feels that sooner or later he may go to the dogs among those lacking in sens more than a mechanical morality, which is the right thing to do! In his small way better the state of clety by casting in his lot with the envir of his predilection, or continue fighting to keep his moral head above water, in accordance with the fatalist's (perhaps I should say the strenuist's) theory that it is better to lose a real struggle than not to lose one vold of the problems that beset the small lives of men! LUCIUS PIERCESON. NEW YORK, May 11.

The Monarch's Cigarette.

From the London Tribune. King Edward spent the morning at the Salo and under the guidance of M. Edouard Detaille made a close inspection of some of the paintings and statuary exhibited. The King was readily recognized and respectfully saluted as he passed through the various rooms. An amusing incident occurred as his Majesty entered the building. The King threw away a cigarette which he had already half smoked. A beggar immediately seized it and placing it in his mouth began to puff little clouds of blue smoke, while he exclaimed with d light: "I am smoking a monarch's cigaretter It was curious to see the man's "colleagues" gathe around and watch him, almost respectfully, as h

Madame de Stael the Original "Charley's Aunt." From the Saturday Review

When she was staying in London a number o undergraduates invited her to spend a day at Ox ford. A large party had been gathered to meet her, and great was the expectation of her coming. At the last moment she excused herself: Christchurch was in despair. The play must be acted and a Hamlet found. An undergraduate who knew French undertook to assume the part. The gor recus robe and the turban were not wanting geous long and the troom were not wanting, the manly voice and masculine manner were no him drance, the day was a complete success. The guests believed to the end of their lives that they had spent rapturous hours under the spell of the

New Cable to the Balearic Islands The Spanish Government has just laid a sub narine cable from Barcelona to Palma de Mallorca. in the Balcaric Islands. The cable is 117 miles long and was put down by a London company in les and was put oows by a London company in less than two days. The contract price, \$148.908, will be paid by the Spanish Government. The line has long been needed for commercial purposes. Barcelona is the chief commercial metropolis of

de Maliorea is the principal city of the Baleari Islands, with 70,000 population, and is the seat of considerable industry Party Symbols in Oklahoma From the Kansas Otty Journal

Spain, with a population of about 700,000, and Palmide Mallorea is the principal city of the Baleari

The device at the head of the Dem for the Cleveland city election is an old hen, and the Citizens' ticket is headed by a pair of shears. indicating that Democratic and independent voters

should scratch and out the Republican ticket.

STORIES OF LADIES GALLERY. Communications Between M. F.'s and Their Friends in the "Cage."

From the Lady's Realm. It may not be generally known by outsiders that if a member of the House of Commons desires to converse with a lady in the gallery he may do so for five minutes only. Members, especially the young and impressionable, make frequent visits to the cage. Of course it is for the purpose of pointing out the celebrities on the benches below. But if in so doing he should exceed fire minutes, and so many are the celebrities that he thinks it essential to linger at least a quarter of an hour by the side of his fair friend—the gallery attendant is empowered to call his attention, courteously but firmly, to the fact that he has outstayed his limit.

While one of the reporters was busy tak-ing notes of the speeches a piece of paper fluttered down on his book. At first he thought it was a note from a colleague, but his surprise may be imagined when on open-ing it he read pencilled in a lady's hand-writing on half a leaf of notebook, gilt edged and dainty, the mysterious message "How much longer, pet?

The message was not intended, certainly. for the reporter into whose hands it fel Nor is it likely that it was written to any journalist in the reporters' gallery. the lady in this case was not only indiscreet but ignorant of the ways of the House of Commons. She could have sent her mes-sage through the attendant, sealed and addressed, with the certainty that it would have been delivered to the proper man.

A fan has also fallen from the ladies' gallery into the press quarters below, causing the hearts of susceptible journalists to flutter. That was unintentional presumably. But on one occasion a lady deliberately some documents. It was on the night that Mr. Plimsoll, infuriated by the withdrawal of the merchant shipping bill, went up to the table and, shaking his fist at Disraeli, declared he would be responsible for the lives of the sailors who went to the bottom in inseaworthy vessels.

His language became so violent that he was obliged to withdraw before he could complete his protest. Then his wife, who was in the ladies' gallery, dropped copies of the protest in print on the heads of the reporters.

Success of a Persistent Witch Hunt.

From the Rhodesia Herold.

A remarkable tale of native superstition and credulity was told at the Magistrate's Court yesterday morning, when eight Mashons natives from the M'rewas district underwent preliminary ex-amination for committing certain offences under the Witchcraft Suppression Ordinance. The eight natives were all relatives, and the father of some of them died recently. Not being quite satisfied that death was due to natural causes, appeal was made to a certain native named Chibanda, who the prosecutor stated was a well known witch doctor, though this fact was not elicited in evidence The outcome of the incentations was that two of the sons, Mapira and Katiwa, visited a neighboring krasl and accused a native woman named Kajiwa of having bewitched their father and caused his

They demanded of the husband of this lady that she should undergo an ordeal to test the truth of the allegations. The husband asked for three days grace, saying he wanted his wife's uncle to be present at the trial. When this space had elapsed Chitandaria, the husband, accompanied by his wife and her uncle, a native named Denti, set out for the krael at which the ordeal was to take place.
On arrival the party were directed to a small spruit below the kraal, where the eight natives sat in

Chibanda was master of ceremonies, and sat cook ing some liquid in a pot. When the medicine was cooked the lady was told to take a draught. It was explained that two draughts of this medicine would act either as an emetic or a purgative should the woman be a witch. Two draughts were administered, but left the lady undisturbed.

Chibanda thereupon again piled the medicine, evidently determined that the oracle should work, and after the unfortunate female had taken twenty. one doses nature rebelled and the medicine acted in its dual capacity. On this five of the natives sprang up with assegals and kerries, crying: "There is the witch who killed our father. Let us kill her. But the husband and uncle came to the rescue.

After some discussion the bereaved sons agreed to be compensated, and as a first instalment the uncle handed over a kaffir hoe, telling them if they killed his niece he would inform on them. The lady and her relatives then went back to their respective kraals. Three days afterward the two natives. Mapira and Katiwa, revisited the lady's husband and demanded the witch to be handed over to them woman escaped to the native commissioner

Physical Characteristics of Spanish Wemen From the Contemporary Review

There are certain interesting peculiarities which appear more especially in the Spanish women. One of these lies in the shape of the chest. Unlike the French and the northern woman, the Spanish woman's chest is found to be shorter and broadest at the base—at the level, that is, of the lower end of the breast bone-so that she requires, according Carmandel, a differently shaped corset, whill it the same time there is greater amplitude and accentuation of the hips in relation to the figure generally. These characteristics of the Spanish woman are well illustrated, it has been said, by a comparison between the statue which Falgulère modelled after Cléo de Mérode and the distinctively national Spanish type represented in Goya's Mafa Desnuda now in the Prado.

The typical Spanish woman (as Duchenne first pointed out in 1866) presents another puzzling but well authenticated peculiarity in the height spine looks as if its curvature had been increased by pressure applied to the two ends. This indeed has by some been supposed to be the actual cause of the peculiarity, and Spalikowaki—who has found the ensellure or saddle back, as it is termed, we marked among some of the most beautiful and vigorous of the laboring women and fisher folk near Boulogne and Dieppe-states that it only occurs in women who are accustomed to bear heavy burdens; he also remarks that it is frequently associated with small feet and hands, well modelle neck, graceful bust and lithe figure, usually in brown eyed women. This association of charac ters suggests that the peculiarity is not an indi-vidual acquirement but a racial trait, and there is no difficulty in believing that the Iberian element. which is still strong in the southwest of France and recognizable in the southwest of England, may also

have passed up the French coast. Lagneau and others are distinctly of opinion that he ensellure is a racial Iberian trait. This conclusion seems inevitable, and in any case there can be no doubt that the special grace and distinction of profile of the Spanish woman's figure is assoclated with the entellure: it is this that gives the characteristic mark to her bearing and carriage, while it emphasizes much that is most characteristic in Spanish dancing.

Trade Opportunities in Formosa

In Daily Consular and Trade Reports Consul J. H. Arnold of Talksui, Formosa, points out that For-mosa is exporting to the United States six times the amount of its purchases of American goods. The United States takes more than half of the Formosa products not sent to Japan, largely colong teas, of which \$1,000,000 worth a year comes to us as "tea from China." American manufacturers of sugar machinery should bear in mind, says the Consul-that the sugar industry of Formosa is growing rapidly and that within the next few years many large mills will be constructed. With Sramway materials.

A recent concession to a Sapanese syngicate to will create a demand for sawmilling machiners logging equipments and railway supp needs a forty mile railway to make the timber accessible. In addition to the bridge and other railway material required for the completion of the main line of the Formosan Government raffway, there will also be a demand for such materials for a projected line from Taiheku to the east coast.

distance of fifty miles. The Formosan Government (Japanese) has under consideration waterworks at Talhoku and the instaliation of an electric plant for lighting and supplying power to manufacturers. A 600 horse-power plant is now in operation, but it is inadequate. It is quite probable, concludes the Consul that there will be a good demand for electrical

sery and equips All this spells "American opportunities."

Excitement in Rittersville. From the Allentown (Pa.) News and Chronicle A wild turkey was seen along the canal near Rittersville last week. It perched in a tall tree and caused a commetten among a colony of crows.

Befined.

Stella-What is a gossip!

Bella-A person who tells a thing before you get